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# POWER SYSTEMS CALCULATION

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CITCEA

02/2021

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We define the problem in two steps.

■ Admittances side:

$$\begin{cases} I^{l+\frac{1}{2}} - I^l = \alpha(V^{l+\frac{1}{2}} - V^l), \\ YV^{l+\frac{1}{2}} = I_0 + I^{l+\frac{1}{2}}. \end{cases} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

■ Load/generator side:

$$\begin{cases} I^{l+1} - I^{l+\frac{1}{2}} = \beta(V^{l+1} - V^{l+\frac{1}{2}}), \\ (V^{l+1})^* I^{l+1} = S^*. \end{cases} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Matrices  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  can be arbitrarily defined, but for instance:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \text{diag}(S^* / |V|^2), \\ \beta = \text{diag}(Y + \alpha). \end{cases} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

These are constant matrices. Contrary to the typical NR, there are no inverses as such (expensive computation with  $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ ).

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- Dimensions: position (nodes), changes in power, time...
- Voltages expressed in the separated form:  $V(x, q, t) = \sum_{m=1}^M V_m \otimes Q_m \otimes T_m$ .

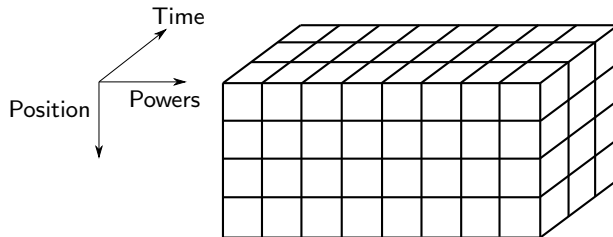


Figure 1. Representation of the cube of solutions

- Need to compute  $M(n_{\text{buses}} + n_{\text{powers}} + n_{\text{time}})$  instead of  $n_{\text{buses}} \cdot n_{\text{powers}} \cdot n_{\text{time}}$  cases.
- Can it be adapted for changes in the topology so that we can employ it for contingency analysis ( $N - 1$ ,  $N - 2$ ...)?

The outer loop follows the ASD procedure while the inner one is based on the alternating directions technique.

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## Algorithm 1 Pseudocode for the PGD combined with ASD

---

```

1: for  $\gamma = 1$  to  $N_\gamma$  do
2:   Compute power side of the problem with PGD:  $I = S^* \oslash V^{*[\gamma]}$ 
3:   for  $m = 1$  to  $M$  do
4:     Define  $I = \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} I_m \otimes Q_m \otimes T_m + I_M \otimes Q_M \otimes T_M$ 
5:     for  $k = 1$  to  $N_k$  do
6:       Compute  $I_M^{[k+1]}$  with  $Q_M^{[k]}$  and  $T_M^{[k]}$ .
7:       Compute  $Q_M^{[k+1]}$  with  $I_M^{[k+1]}$  and  $T_M^{[k]}$ .
8:       Compute  $T_M^{[k+1]}$  with  $I_M^{[k+1]}$  and  $Q_M^{[k+1]}$ .
9:     end for
10:  end for
11:  Compute admittances side of the problem directly:  $V^{[\gamma+1]} = Y^{-1}(I + I_0)$ .
12: end for

```

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■ Show code and results.



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